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FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

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A SECOND ESSAY
ON THE
INLAND NAVIGATION,
BETWEEN THE RIVERS OF
SUSQUEHANNAH AND *SCHUYLKILL*.

THE Remarker (in Dunlap's paper of July 7) on my plan of conſtructing the Inland Navigation between the Suſquehannah and Schuylkill, has done what every man ought to do, who has that moſt intereſting concern at heart—i. e. he has publiſhed the objections to my plan which occurred to him; for 'tis certainly better to foreſee objections, than to meet them unexpectedly in the courſe of the work.

For the ſame reaſon 'tis my duty to obviate thoſe objections if I fairly can, that we may not be diſcouraged by an appearance of obſtacles, which either do not exiſt, or may be eaſily removed or avoided.

The Remarker firſt obſerves, that 'tis not certain that there is a quantity of water near the middle ground, ſufficient for the navigation, without having recourſe to Furnace Creek and other diſtant waters, which will require great expence, and take off the water from many watered meadows, which muſt injure the owners of them.

I anſwer, 1. 'Tis the decided opinion of thoſe who have been moſt on the ground, and are beſt acquainted with the ſubject, that there is a plentiful ſufficiency of water near the crown land for every neceſſary purpoſe.

2. But if a recourſe to the diſtant waters ſhould be expedient, even this is a very happy reſort, and the expence and ſpoiling ſome watered meadows, are objects ſo ſmall, that they bear not the leaſt proportion to the infinite advantage of the great concern.

But 3. The objection with reſpect to the watered meadows is real in but a very ſmall degree; for the uſe of water on meadows is nearly confined to the fore part of the year, previous to the crops, at which ſeaſon the water will not be wanted in the canal; that ſupply can only be neceſſary in the low ſtate of the ſprings, which does not happen till the fall of the year.

2. The Remarker next goes on to obſerve, that the inclined plane is uſed in Europe, by machines which are worked by hand without water; this is doubtleſs an argument in favor of the inclined plane, in caſe there ſhould ever happen a failure of water, but I ſuppoſe he does not mean to ſuggeſt the expediency of working the machines by hand, when there is water enough to carry them; in ſhort we have no occaſion to look for expedients of what may or can be done without water, becauſe 'tis a moſt undoubted certainty, that we can command water enough through the year for the tranſmiſſion of a thouſand boats a day, of 40 tons each. This I conceive will be quite enough for the preſent generation, and if poſterity ſhould need more, we will leave them to look for it, or to contrive ways and means of doing without it.

3. The Remarker goes on to ſuggeſt the difficulty of ſecuring the water works and machinery againſt freſhes and inundations, to which they will be expoſed; but I conceive this is no greater than occurs in all griſt-mills or other water works, which ſtand on the ſame ſtream, and is too trifling to deſerve notice.

4. The Remarker goes on to recommend Mr. Arthur Donaldſon's newly invented balance lock; I admit this is an ingenious device, but is liable to ſome ſmall objections which I wiſh the Remarker to obviate.

1. The ſcheme hangs large caiſſoons (filled with water, and into which the boats are to be drawn) on to the arms of ſtrong timbers like the diſhes of a ſcale, which timbers are to vibrate on pivots like ſcale beams, ſo that when one caiſſoon riſes, the other will ſink like the oppoſite diſhes of a ſcale—So far is very well, but

2. I conceive the difficulty will be in hauling the boats into and out of the caiſſoons, for in order to do this, the ſurface of the water in the caiſſoons muſt be on a level with the water in the ponds or canals with which they muſt communicate; but I conceive this level cannot be obtained, for

3. The caiſſoons muſt be of 3 or 4 feet height, and of courſe the ſurface of the included water will be then much higher than the bottom of the caiſſoon, and when the lower caiſſoon ſinks ſo as to touch the water below, it will go no further, for if it ſinks into the water, it will be buoyed by it, and of courſe will be lightened ſo as not to retain gravitation enough to raiſe the oppoſite caiſſoon which hangs in the air, and of courſe they will both ſtop; the lower one ſome feet above, and the upper one equally below the ſurface of the ſeveral ponds with which they muſt communicate before the boats can be hauled in or out of the caiſſoons.

4. This plan requires an everlaſting equality of ſurface of water in the two ponds, both above and below the dams over which the boats are to be conveyed, for the pivots on which the balance beams vibrate being fixed points, if you raiſe or lower the ſurface or floor on which the diſhes reſt, you neceſſarily exalt or depreſs the extreme ends or arms of the balance beams, either of which will totally deſtroy the operation of this plan, becauſe it will unavoidably raiſe or depreſs the caiſſoons above or below the ſurface of the ponds with which they muſt communicate, either to receive in or diſcharge the boats; but ſuch equality of ſurface can never be obtained, for freſhes will raiſe, and droughts will depreſs thoſe ſurfaces, maugre all human attempts to prevent it.

5. If all theſe objections could be got over, I object further to the great complexity of the plan, and the numerous difficult equations eſſential to its operation, and which muſt be ſupported with great exactneſs, or the execution and uſe muſt fail.

Whereas the inclined plane and its machinery is as ſimple as a griſt-mill, or even a cutler's grindſtone and wheel; is liable to none of the above objections, and is not affected by any different heights or ſurfaces of water, except extreme freſhes, which may perhaps ſuſpend the machinery a day or two 'till the water abates; this plan is manifeſtly and intuitively practicable to the largeſt amount of ſcale or extent that can be neceſſary; is equally adapted to boats of all ſizes, from the largeſt to the ſmalleſt, which can be required, becauſe the force can be adjuſted to any quantity requiſite by increaſing or diminiſhing the water let on to the wheel.

After all I perfectly agree with the Remarker, that Mr. Donaldſon's plan and mine, and all the reſt propoſed, ought to be ſubmitted to actual experiment, under the direction of their ſeveral inventors, which is really the only true teſt of all inventions of this ſort.

The Remarker proceeds to object to my method of conducting the navigation along the bed of the creeks, and prefers artificial canals in order to avoid inundation, ice, &c. &c. which he thinks the moſt dangerous part of the whole concern, on which permit me to obſerve: 1. That the digging a canal ſixty miles in length, and large enough for the purpoſe, will be the work of years, and

2. When done, will almoſt inſtantly be filled up again, unleſs it is all the way lin'd with wood, or maſonry, and paſſages every where made under or over it, to carry off the deluges of water, melted ſnow, leaves weeds, &c. which will frequently come pouring down from the higher lands above it; and after all we can't be with certainty guarded againſt undermining through the ſides and bottom, which will occaſion a vaſt abſorpſion of water and probably carry off large ſpaces of the works, and leave ſuch holes and cavities, as will render repairs very expenſive if not impracticable; the ſeverity of froſt, quantities of ſnow and deluges of rain, the looſeneſs of the ſoil and porous nature of the limeſtone lands (to all which the country is every where ſubject) indicate all theſe effects and leave us no reaſon to expect that we can avoid their actual conſequence.

3. The natural beds of the Creeks are free from all theſe inconveniences, there is no dangerous current in the middle of any millpond in the higheſt freſhes, and at the head and foot of every dam (at one hundredth part of the expence of the artificial canal) we can make piers and quays ſufficient to ſecure the boats againſt any danger of floods or ice in the higheſt freſhes that ever happened; the natural beds of the creeks have ſupported the waters of them from the beginning of the world, and will to the end of it; our navigation along theſe beds will lie from river to river, through a courſe of dead ponds with little current to incommode, and none to endanger the boats.

4. There will be large room for all veſſels to paſs and repaſs, and all ſuch to lie at anchor or haul aſhore, as may have occaſion to ſtop either for buſineſs or repairs.

5. In this way we can enlarge the navigation to any degree we pleaſe, for if one ſet of ways and machinery over the dams is not ſufficient; we may add two, three, four or five additional ones, which may all be uſed at one, and the ſame time, if the quantity of conveyance ſhall make them neceſſary, and when we conſider that the propoſed navigation is deſigu'd for the principal communication between a country of two thouſand miles extent and the Sea, we may ſoon expect to have applications from an infinite number of boats, and therefore ought to calculate our works on the largeſt ſcale to accomodate them.

6. The inclin'd plane and machinery will fit a high dam equally as well as a low one, ſo that if any circumſtances require ſome dams to be made higher than others (which may probably be the caſe) no inconvenience can follow; for any boats in this way can paſs a dam of 20 feet high, as well as one of 6, 8, or 10 feet.—Some people have objected to high dams becauſe they flow meadows, but this is ſo trifling when compared to the importance of the great concern, that it vaniſhes into nothing—I don't conceive it will ever be neceſſary to draw the boats with horſes, but if that mode ſhould be adopted, 'tis as eaſy to make a horſe road by the ſide of the millpond as by the Canal.

In fine the plan and execution of the works ought to embrace principles of the greateſt ſtrength and duration that the future trade may not be interrupted by decays or breaking of the works and repairs, and ought alſo to be calculated on the greateſt extent and ſcale poſſible that they may be adequate to the vaſt, the immenſe occaſions of them.

Further I conceive the plan and direction muſt be the work of *one mind*, divided councils and opinions will conſume much time, introduce inconſiſtency, and ruin the uniformity of the whole.

On the whole a good plan, grounded on principles of natural fitneſs, and a good beginning, with a good choice of workmen, are half the work. What remains is prudence, diligence, and uniform perſeverance, all theſe will ſoon expedite the works, and produce a happy concluſion.

A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

Philad. July 9, 1792.

LONDON, May 23.

WHEN the Stocks riſe, and proviſions are cheap, theſe are adduced as infallible proofs of the wiſdom and virtue of Mr. PITT's adminiſtration. Stocks have now fallen eight per cent. proviſions are at an exorbitant price, and theſe too, are cited as proofs of the wiſdom and virtue of Mr. PITT's Adminiſtration.

There is a forgery handing about, under the title of Reſolutions, from the Society at Norwich, in which they are *ingeniouſly* made to declare, that "they are aſſociated together to procure an equal diſtribution of landed property."

IRELAND.

Accounts were yeſterday received from the North of Ireland, of an unfortunate diſpute between the Proteſtants and the Catholics. The latter were going in proceſſion to a funeral, with arms and colours flying. The Proteſtants inſiſted on the colours being lowered, which the Catholics refuſed, and a general engagement took place. The Catholics being defeated, rallied next day with additional force, and their opponents were defeated in their turn, owing chiefly to a deficiency of ammunition.

Several perſons were killed on both ſides.

NAPPER TANDY has ſubpœnaed the SPEAKER of the Houſe of Commons, and clearly intends to proſecute the Privy Counſellors who ſigned the Proclamation offering a reward for apprehending him.

FIRE AT BARTON STACEY.

Some people being at work at Mr. Moody's ſhop, ſmith and edge-tool maker, a large flake of red hot iron flew out of the ſhop window, and falling on ſome dry litter near a cucumber-bed, ſet it inſtantly on fire. This communicating to an adjoining mill-houſe, covered with thatch, where a horſe was at work, the whole in a few minutes was in flames.

Theſe premiſes being ſituated at the northern extremity of the pariſh, the wind high, and blowing in a direct line with the ſtreet, carried the thatch like a ſtorm of fire, ſwifter than a man could run, from one houſe to another, till the whole village was in flames!

At one inſtant twenty ſeven houſes, thirteen barns, ten ſtables, ſeveral granaries, and four ricks of capital wheat, were in flames. The thatch upon ſeveral extenſive garden walls was completely burnt up, with a great number of waggons, carts, threſhed and unthreſhed corn, twenty-eight pigs, a great quantity of poultry, and all the furniture and entire property of great numbers of poor people, who are reduced to the utmoſt penury.

Farmer Friend, at the advanced age of ſixty, periſhed in going up ſtairs after his money. He was ſuppoſed to have about four hundred guineas in a coffer, which he ſaid he was determined to ſave, or periſh in the attempt. He had no ſooner reached the top of the ſtairs, than the roof fell in upon him.

Norwich has been the ſcene of ſome diſturbances, occaſioned by the advance in the price of butcher's meat. The people were very turbulent on Saturday laſt, but were pretty well appeaſed on Sunday, though with threats of aſſembling again next Saturday, unleſs ſome remedy is applied to this growing and oppreſſive evil.

MASQUERADE.

The Maſquerade at Ranelagh on Tueſday night, was ſplendid and elegant—the ſupper plentiful—the wine good—and *all that*;—but of mirth and characters only a ſmall ſprinkling appeared. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence, (with a *lady* as their *protegee*, concerning whom much has been unavailingly ſaid) entered the diſſipated circle about one, and ſtaid for two or three hours. The whole number preſent was, we ſuppoſe, between 12 and 1500, many of whom ſtayed till long after the *grey dawn* had warned them to retire. The rotunda was not cleared till all the good citizens of London were at breakfaſt. An ode was performed in honor of the Duke of York's nuptials; but amid the din of faſhionable folly, neither the words nor the muſic had much attention paid to them.

Dialogue at the late maſquerade, between his R—— H—— the P—— of W—— and a Maſk.

There was a Maſk in a black domino, with a jewel of conſiderable value, though more than half concealed, pendant on the left ſide of the breaſt. This Maſk, from the time the P—— entered the room, kept watching for an opportunity of ſpeaking to his R—— H——. At length ſeizing upon a momentary interval between the wit and folly of the paſſing throng, it juſt twitched his ſleeve, to make him look about, then taking him familiarly under the right arm, and walking on, addreſſed him in a pointed manner, though in gentle accents in the following lines:

"A youth amongſt the fooliſh youths, I ſpied,
"Who took not *ſacred Wiſdom* for his guide:
"From *Virtue*'s paths how far he went aſtray,
"Will ſtand recorded, on ſome future day,
"In Britiſh annals."——

The P—— with a ſide glance, viewed the ſtranger with an inquiſitive look, ſaying,

P.—And who the duce are you?

Maſk—No matter who, for I am the profeſſed *Advocate* of *ſacred Wiſdom* and *Virtue*; but grown weary with pleading an unſucceſsful cauſe, I act at preſent in the capacity of *Chamber Counſel*, and give the beſt advice as often as it is aſked.

P.—Then you act like a gentleman of underſtanding; or rather, I ſhould ſay (in a ſort of half-whiſper) a gentlewoman, for, upon my ſoul, I take you to be of that ſex.—Will you favor me with your addreſs?

Maſk—That is altogether unneceſſary, my ——, for whenever your R—— H—— finds leiſure and inclination for a conſultation of that nature, you will find the counter-part of my jewel here, in the ſecret receſſes of your own good heart; take but the trouble to ſearch ſo far.

The maſk inſtantly diſappeared, and was ſeen no more the whole night; but the P—— was obſerved to fold his arms for a few moments, before his attention could be rouſed by the extravagance of a buffoon, who had been ſome time exerting his ingenuity to attract the P——'s notice.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

WANTED *Three thouſand ſix hundred and fifty Engravers* to enable the Editors of great and ſplendid works now printing in England, to complete their engagements with the public in leſs than half a century.

No enquiries will be made as to their abilities, and they are wanted in all branches except that of the *ſtroke*, which is too difficult, too tedious, and too expenſive for the *traffic* of the *liberal art*. Stippling, tinting, dotting, and ſcraping, as they require neither time nor genius, will be preferred.

N. B. A premium will be given to any ingenious mechanic for the invention of a *poligraphic engine* that would engrave not leſs that 100 plates at a time, to *go*, or rather to *grind* by ſteam, by water, or by wind. A *windmill* would be preferred, as it would ſave the expence of advertiſing.

ROME, April 20.

THE departure of the Pope for the marſhes of Pontini took place on the 26th inſt. It is his cuſtom once a year to viſit thoſe works, which have now been a long time carrying on, in order to reſtore to fertility and cultivation an immenſe extent of marſhy and unhealthy territory.

VIENNA, April 15.

At the departure of Monſieur de Biſchoffswerder for Berlin, the following reſolutions were agreed to, on the part of his Apoſtolic Majeſty and the King of Pruſſia.

1. Plan of operation againſt France, conducted by the Duke of Brunſwick, ſettled by Prince Hohenloe, and mutually adopted.

2. Letters of requeſt to be addreſſed to all the Princes of the empire, who are able to grant ſupplies of men, and the meaſures furniſhing their contingent to be previouſly determined.

3. Circular letters to all the powers of Europe, who concur in the ſentiment of ſupporting the Monarchical government of France; eſpecially to the Courts of Ruſſia, Sweden, Pruſſia, Spain, Naples, Sardinia and Switzerland.

Theſe letters propoſe—a full reſtitution of the Comtat of Avignon to the Pope—a perfect reſtoration of the rights of the German Princes landholders in Alſace and Lorrain—A full homage to be paid by the people of France to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as Monarch of France.—An invitation to all the Powers of Europe, to induce them to contribute all in their power toward the accompliſhment of theſe ends.

The march of our troops continue with the utmoſt expedition; and our army in the Netherlands amounts already to 70,000 men.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.

Intelligence is received of Captain Billings, who is employed in continuing to make diſcoveries for Ruſſia in the South Seas. This navigator during the year 1790, ſurveyed thoſe cluſters of iſlands denominated the *Kourilis* and Aloutes, where he has diſcovered many new ſpecies of plants—proper for the ſuſtenance of man and beaſt: Happy diſcoveries! and a thouſand times more uſeful to man than thoſe political ſyſtems which diſturb, and will for a long time diſturb the peace of this little reſtleſs quarter of the globe, called Europe.

BASIL, (Switzerland) May 3.

The ariſtocrats of this country are conſtantly giving the reins to their imagination in order to render odious the patriotic ſpirit in France. The words *propagande* and Jacobins have, through their influence, a ſort of taliſmanic effect, and entirely faſcinate the eyes as well as the underſtanding. They contrive a creed of the French political faith by their own fire-ſides, and then ſet about abuſing it as if it were the real conſtitution.

BRUSSELLS, May 6.

On the third of the preſent month were marched into this city a number of French priſoners, together with a long train of carriages, bringing in the firſt fruits of conqueſt over the French, among which are, one howitzer, four pieces artillery, called la Modeſte, la Timide, l'Ecorcheuſe, (the hide-flayer) and la Martiale, with covered waggons, travelling forges, &c. In regard to the attack upon Mons, the Auſtrian accounts are as follow: that beſides five four pound pieces of artillery, and a ten pounder howitz, with their carriages, &c. there were taken from the French ſeveral forges, for the purpoſe of heating their balls red hot, to be diſcharged againſt Mons; a large quantity of hay and oats, and warlike ſtores of every kind: the priſoners were one lieutenant-colonel, two other officers, and eighty-nine men. The whole loſs of the French was eſtimated at 400 men killed in the attack and purſuit.

MAY 18.

Intelligence has been juſt received here, that the little town of Bavay, between Valenciennes and Meubuge, was yeſterday taken by the Auſtrians, 108 men, with 4 officers, who were there poſted, made priſoners.

This government has received an account, that general Sztaray, who had been quartered at Charleroy, to watch the movements of M. de la Fayette's army, having underſtood that a large detachment was poſted at a place ealled Flotenne, at no great diſtance from Philipville, he reſolved to attack it, though his force was much inferior; M. de Gouvion's numbers being eſtimated at ſeven thouſand, and thoſe of General Sztaray at but three. The French, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, in the end gave way, leaving 150 dead, ſeveral wounded, three pieces of cannon, and all their baggage and ammunition; the loſs of the Auſtrians was four killed, and twenty-two wounded. No more particular circumſtances of this action are as yet received.

PARIS, May 10.

By a letter from Cologne, dated the 5th of May, we are informed, that the Pruſſian army is certainly on March in two columns, conſiſting each of 20,000 men. The firſt is commanded by the Duke of Brunſwick, and the ſecond by the Prince-Royal of Pruſſia.

LONDON, May 29.

The London Gazette contains a proclamation, forbidding any of his Majeſty's ſubjects ſerving at ſea any foreign power, or fitting out privateers againſt any; alſo notice of the marriage of Prince Maximilian of Dreſden, with the Princeſs of Parma; the delivery of the Queen of Naples of a Prince, and the appointment of Sir Lucas Pepys, as phyſician in ordinary to his Majeſty, on the death of Sir Noah Thomas.

A report is prevalent in the higher circles, that the Duke of Portland, with all his intereſt, means to act in future with the Miniſter.

Lord Thurlow is likely to continue the Seals, though not to act as a Cabinet Miniſter, for ſome time; a certain perſonage having requeſted him to hold them until he had gone thro' all his decrees on cauſes completely heard.

The city of London yeſterday voted an addreſs of thanks to the king for his proclamation.

Very conſiderable improvements are to be made in the Light-houſes along the coaſt. The Patent Lamps are to be generally adopted, and the North-Foreland Light-houſe is to be heightened twenty-two feet.

Laſt week Capt. Hartwell made a ſurvey of the Light-houſes upon the coaſt of Kent and Suſſex, in conſequence of which the above important alterations are to take place.

On Friday the 25th inſt. in the 74th year of his age, died, the Right Hon. GEORGE BRIDGES RODNEY, Lord Rodney, Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, Somerſetſhire, Baron and K.B. an Admiral of the White, and Vice Admiral of England; his Lordſhip is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, the Hon. George Rodney, who married, April 10th, 1782, Martha, daughter of the Right Hon. Alderman Harley, and his iſſue.

In honor of the memory of Lord Rodney, ſeveral veſſels in the Dock had their colours half maſt.

Lord Rodney, on the morning of his death, walked out in the moſt perfect health, returned to dreſs for dinner about four o'clock, when he received a parylytic ſtroke, and expired almoſt inſtantaneouſly!

A moſt *alarming diſcovery* was made at a Ball-Room in Bath, a few nights ago—One of the company was *guilty* of being a *tradeſman*—the confuſion was general, and the *delinquent* was deſired to withdraw, to prevent the *Ladies* from falling into *hyſterics*.

Extract of a leter from Paris, April 25.

"A robber and aſſaſſin was this day the firſt to experience the fatal effect of the new machine for the execution of criminals. He was ſecurely bound to an upright pillar, which turning upon a hinge laid him in a horizontal poſition with his head in a kind of aperture like that of a pillory. The boards that confined his head were double to admit between them a blade of enormous weight, which ruſhing down upon an inclined plane divided the neck with certain and inſtantaneous effect, and no doubt without much ſenſation of pain to the ſufferer. A baſket placed before him received the head; the bleeding trunk was again erected, and both were immediately ſent away. Though there is ſomething awful in this puniſhment, the populace who cooly diſcuſſed its merits, ſaid "they ſhould reliſh it better than hanging." The honor of the invention being due to M. Guillotin, phyſician, political writer, and a diſtinguiſhed member of the firſt aſſembly, it is univerſally called the Guillotine. Could his modeſty, however, have foreſeen that he ſhould go by this road to immortality, it is much to be doubted whether he would have availed himſelf of the verſatility of his talents."

BRITISH SARCASMS.

The ridiculous conduct of the French, ſeems fully to juſtify one ſevere ſarcaſm the late King of Pruſſia addreſſed to the Marquis de Valori, the French Ambaſſador, in the Opera Houſe of Berlin.—The curtain from ſome obſtacle not riſing higher than to ſhew the legs of the performers—Frederick exclaimed "Monſieur de Valori—you now ſee the French government, many legs and no heads!"

"He that fights and runs away, May live to fight another day," ſays Hudibras—but the French heroes out do him quite—by *running away without fighting!*

Yeſterday morning the *renowned* Thomas Paine, ſtole off from this metropolis without *beat of drum*.—LIBERTY, being the very ſoul of the *rights of man*, Thomas heſitated not to take the *freedom* of giving his ſureties—*leg bail*; and of eſcaping from Bailiffs—Conſtables—Jailors—and, moſt probably, from *Jack Ketch* himſelf—"*Ah ca ira, ca ira, ca ira!*"

DOVER (N. Ham.) July 5.

We are informed from good authority that a CANAL is to be dug from Winnepiſſiokee pond to unite the waters with Cochecho river—and that a ſubſcription is filling for that purpoſe—and we hear that a gentleman of property in *Portſmouth*, has offered 500l. towards the undertaking—and conſidering the rage for Canal cutting—it will be accompliſhed with eaſe—as 'tis ſaid, that the water in the pond at the time of the great freſhet, a few years ſince overflowed, and found their way into Cochecho river.

ALBANY, July 19.

Gentlemen who reſide on the Military Lands, in the county of Herkemer, inform us, that that tract of country contains a very great proportion of rich land, well watered, and timbered—That there is already a conſiderable number of ſettlers there, and that it bids fair to people as rapidly as any part of America—That 16 buſhels of ſalt are daily manufactured at Maj. Danforth's works, at the Salt-Springs—and that Mr. Iſaac Van Vleck, formerly of Kinderhook, is erecting other works at the ſame place, for carrying on the like manufactory—That, whenever ſufficient works ſhall be erected at theſe Springs a thouſand buſhels of ſalt can be made every day—That it now ſells there at five ſhillings per buſhel—That its weight is about 56lb. to the buſhel; and equal in quality (by the lb.) to that of Turks-Iſland—That the ſalmon-fiſhery in that country, muſt become an object of great importance, as that fine fiſh (the ſalmon) abounds in their lakes and rivers, in the ſpring and fall—that it is not uncommon for a party to ſpear 20 or 30 in an evening, from 14 to 30lb. each—that if the rivers were cleared and ſeines made uſe of, ſome thouſand barrels might be caught in a ſeaſon—that they are equal to the ſalmon of Connecticut river—That a boat loaded with ſalt, going to Niagara, where it ſells at 24s. per buſhel, was lately ſeized by the Britiſh at Oſwego.

GEORGE-TOWN, July 21.

On Sunday laſt the Preſident of the United States arrived in this city from Philadelphia, and on Tueſday ſet out for his Seat at Mount Vernon.

On Monday and Tueſday laſt the Preſident of the United States, and the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, examined the plans for a Capitol, and Preſident's Houſe, to be erected in the City of Waſhington; ſeveral of conſiderable merit for each building, were preſented. The premium for the beſt Plan of a Preſident's Houſe, was adjudged to James Hoben, from Charleſton, South-Carolina, but no deciſion was given in favor of any plan for a Capitol, three or four of ſuperior merit are under conſideration, and it is expected that the Commiſſioners, at their next meeting (the 1ſt of Auguſt) will then make their election.

WASHINGTON (N. C.) July 3.

On Wedneſday laſt, about midnight, a fire broke out in the ſtore of Mr. Peter Caſſo, of this town; the devouring element ſoon reached the dwelling houſe which it totally conſumed as well as the kitchen and other out houſes. The moſt vigorous efforts of the inhabitants were in vain exerted. The houſe of Mr. David Shoemaker, and that of Mr. David Jones fell alſo a prey to the flames. The next houſe, Mr. Cooke's, was pulled down, which prevented further damage.

NEWBURYPORT, July 18.

Several Newſpapers of the paſt and preſent week have prematurely mentioned Mr. Perkins of this town being ſent for to Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of ſuperintending the coinage there. Mr. Perkins' abilities in that line are fully adequate to ſuch an appointment, as the ſpecimens he has exhibited in that line amply teſtify.—Inſtead of the former method of performing the buſineſs, he has invented a new machine, which cuts the metal into ſuch circular pieces as are wanted, and gives the impreſſion at the ſame time—its motion is accelerated by a balance-wheel, and more than one third of the time and labor thereby ſaved.—He has alſo conſtructed another machine, of his own invention, for milling or lettering the edge, by which a boy can mill ſixty each minute.—Were it found neceſſary, he could apply ſteam to perform all the moſt laborious part of the buſineſs. But what is of more importance, and will be found to be of more public utility than all the foregoing, is, a Check, which he has invented, for diſcovering Counterfeits—this is ſo contrived, as that one eighth of a minute is ſufficient to determine, without the *poſſibility* of a miſtake, whether a piece of money is genuine, or not; and any town or merchant can be ſupplied, at a ſmall expenſe, with ſaid Checks, and then reſt aſſured that an impoſition will be abſolutely impoſſible.

BOSTON, July 18.

Concentrating the various public offices in State-Street, is a meaſure that very much accelerates buſineſs, and of courſe is greatly advantageous to the commercial and manufacturing intereſts of the town—But the benefit of the meaſure does not ſtop here—the repairs and ornaments of the buildings add much to the beauty of the ſtreet; and muſt impreſs foreigners, who enter the town from the water, with favorable ideas of its wealth and conſequence.

Among the ornaments above alluded to, a very handſome one was added a few days ſince over the door of the Poſt-Office. It is a winged Mercury, in the act of bounding from a Globe, ſupporting his Caduceus in his left hand, and holding in his right a letter directed to "*Thomas Ruſſell*, Eſq. Merchant, Boſton—per poſt"—conveying a handſome compliment to the mercantile intereſt of the town, and to one of its principal ſupporters. The execution of the work was by *Skillings*—and mentioning that, precludes the neceſſity of ſaying it is elegantly done.

ANECDOTE.

Inſtances of *honour* and *honeſty* are worthy of record for the imitation and gratification of mankind.—About a fortnight ſince, a gentleman of this State in travelling from the ſouthward near Fairfield, Connecticut. loſt a pocket-book containing much property. The ſtage was ſtopped ſome time that ſearch might be made, but the ſearch proved in vain. At night, however, after the gentleman who ſuffered the loſs was aſleep, he was awakened by a countryman, who inquired, if he had loſt a pocket-book—and being ſatisfied with the reply, told the gentleman he had found it. Elated at the news, the gentleman ſprang from his bed, and having received the pocket-book, requeſted the man who found it to take any ſum for his trouble he pleaſed—but he declined. The gentleman then offered him *Thirty Dollars*; which was alſo refuſed—as was *twenty-five*, and *twenty*—the countryman obſerving, that his expectations were not great, and that four or five dollars would fully ſatisfy him for his trouble. The gentleman, almoſt vexed at the ſcrupulous feelings of the man, inſiſted that unleſs he took twenty dollars he ſhould have nothing—but in vain. At length, however, after much *intreaty*, he was perſuaded to accept of fifteen—but he declared, that he did it with reluctance, as the labour and trouble he had taken, were not worth the money; and that he could not, in conſcience, but give the child who picked up the book, two-thirds thereof.

THE EFFECT OF COVETOUSNESS;

or a warning to MISERS.

WE are informed by Valerius Maximus—that when HANNIBAL had beſieged Caſſilinum, and reduced the garriſon, for want of proviſion, to the laſt extremity, a ſoldier happened to catch a half-ſtarved mouſe, and his covetouſneſs exceeding his hunger, he ſold it to one of his comrades for eleven ſhillings ſterling; which proved a fatal bargain to him, for he who bo't the mouſe, ſaved his life by the purchaſe, while he who ſold it died with hunger.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I HAVE been hitherto a silent observer of the petulance displayed by the writers in the *National Gazette*, in conducting an opposition to the measures of the general government, and its real friends; but their want of candor and decency has proceeded to such a length, that I must now request a place in your paper for the following remarks:

It appears evident from circumstances, and the general complexion of the publications in the *National Gazette*, that it is only the tool of a faction, and the prostituted vehicle of party spleen and opposition to the great principles of order, virtue and religion. The virulence and scurrility of the writers are truly characteristic; but I could not have supposed them quite so weak as they appear to be. Do they imagine that their puffing artifice in magnifying their influence on the public mind has escaped detection? Can they suppose that the cry of danger which they have set up, has disturbed the repose of the citizens, who feel their happiness, and will not be bullied out of it?

The effrontery of these men is now so brazen, that it glares upon every eye. The charges which they make against others, recoil so strongly upon themselves, that nothing but hackneyed prostitution can prevent them from feeling it. Are they not, for example, the very hirelings which they insinuate that others are? Is not one of them professedly retained in pay under a department of the very government which they oppose? Do they not discover a spirit of intrigue, and that dark designing envy which sickens at superior abilities and fame in others; While the *National Gazette* is pretended to be republican in its complexion, do not the publications in it uniformly contradict the genuine principles of liberty, by attempting to enforce the opinions of a junto, as those which are to be of decisive authority with the nation, and the wish of the minority as that which is to controul the majority?—They bellow loudly for the Liberty of the Press; but, examine the *National Gazette*, and see if any thing in favor of our national government is admitted into it, while nothing against it appears to be refused; and measures evidently calculated for the public good are wilfully misrepresented, as in the case of the post-office law, merely to serve the purposes of party.

It is high time, Mr. Fenno, that the mask were torn from the faces of these professed friends, but real enemies of the United States, that their true features may be seen—they ought to be freely and fairly exposed to the view of the world, that the public may be no longer deceived by the ridiculous affectation of those hypocritical republicans, those pretended advocates for the liberties of the people.

DETECTOR.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE same person who is Editor to the "National Gazette," receives a salary from Government, for his services as Translator.—I suppose it is not disputed, that his service in that duty answers its demand and expectation; if so, surely there that business ends, and he, as Editor to his press, left free (as I hope and expect was always intended by government, as well as himself.) But Mr. T. L. from some idea, compared with himself, seems to think otherways. Perhaps he will thank some one to help him out in his publication, and say for him; that he himself is for sale, and at how low a price; this I can venture to do for him—but how he will get the quality of his goods recommended, may be a difficult question. A. Z.

July 26, 1792.

☞ The Editor assures A. Z. that the author of the piece signed T. L. is neither the editor, publisher or printer of any newspaper whatever, nor directly or indirectly concerned in any.

BALTIMORE, July 24.

It has been stated as an important Fact, that Russia and Prussia mean to attack Poland, and to destroy its new Constitution.—The following sketch of the proceedings of the Polish Diet manifests the unanimity of that body, and the confidence they have in their King—STANISLAUS-AUGUSTUS:

On the 16th of April, the Diet passed a *Preparative of Public Defence*. The preamble states, that "taking God and all the people of the earth to witness, that we do not mean to declare war against any power: That we hold in the greatest regard the friendship and good understanding that has subsisted between us and our neighbors; and that we are occupied only in maintaining our liberty and independence—and consideridg that the negociations between foreign courts require from us, for the guarantee of the territories of the republic, of the nation, and of our happy Constitution, that we should prepare for our defence, we decree—

1. "That the King shall exert the power invested in him by the laws with the greatest activity and efficacy, in providing for the defence of the nation.

2. "We authorize the King to engage two or three foreign Generals, and to place them at the head of the army, with the rank of Commandants in Chief, as well as experienced officers of artillery and engineering.

3. "We charge the treasury to negociate a loan, at home or abroad, for thirty millions, on a mortgage of the produce of the sale of Starosties.

4. "We authorize the King to dispose of all the money arising from this loan, as well as what may be in the treasury, if war should take place, which God forbid, in the necessary defence of the Republic, under the responsibility of the Minister.

5. "In two months from this date, the Minister shall give an account of the issues of money."

Philadelphia, July 28.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, last Wednesday evening, a committee was chosen to report to the meeting the names of five persons, as conferees in a general conference, proposed to be held by them and other persons from the several counties of this Commonwealth, for the purpose of forming and proposing tickets with the names of proper persons to be voted for at the next election of Representatives in Congress, and of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.—The committee having withdrawn, after some time, returned and reported the following gentlemen as conferees, viz. George Latimer, Robert Waln, John Baker, William Lewis, and Israel Whelen—and as a committee of correspondence, William Rawle, Richard Wells, Hilary Baker, John Wilcocks, and Benjamin R. Morgan.——The citizens met last evening to take the report into consideration, and to determine on suitable instructions to the conferees to be finally chosen.

In Massachusetts, the choice of electors of President & Vice-President of the United States, and of members to represent that State in Congress, is to be on the second day of November next—the electors are to meet in Boston the first Wednesday in December.

Wednesday the 19th instant the anniversary Commencement was held at the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on thirty-seven, and that of Master, on a number of other gentlemen. Among the exercises of the day, was a conference in French—*On the comparative importance of the American, French and Polish Revolutions, to mankind.*

An article in a North-Carolina paper says, that a gentleman from Hispaniola informs, that the British have fitted out privateers under commissions from the King of Hungary, which have taken many French merchantmen in the West-Indies.—This story comes via Edenton and Halifax, North-Carolina.

Accounts from Martinico, via Boston, inform of great disturbances in that Island. On the 6th June, the troops stationed at St. Pierres, it is said, revolted. The General, with some troops and ships of war, went down from Port-Royal. This threw the town into confusion, and the people run to arms—the troops, it seems, embarked on board several vessels, insisting on being sent to France.—June 11. The inhabitants were still under arms, and will continue so till the troops are sailed. These soldiers, it appears, are all friends to the Revolution, except a few, who are staunch friends to the General, who is a staunch friend to the planters, who are firm Aristocrats.

A correspondent who has worn of the cotton manufactures of Providence, R. I. says that the jeans and corduroys made there, vie with those brought from Europe; the price as low or lower, and the durability superior.

A letter from a gentleman in Madrid to his friend in this city, dated June 5th, mentions that the Count d'Aranda has given permission to the Jesuits to return to Spain, as individuals, without meaning to countenance them as a religious society. They each have received during their exile, it is said, one fourth of a dollar per diem, from the King; this will be for the future, in a great measure, expended in the kingdom. As scientific and literary men they must be an acquisition to Spain.

In the British house of Commons May 25, a motion was made for an address of thanks to the King for his proclamation against seditious writings and publications, in the following words: "An humble address of thanks to his Majesty, expressive of the attachment of the house to his person and family, and their determination to exert themselves in opposing the wicked purposes of the seditious writings aiming to destroy the tranquility of the kingdom."

This motion was supported by the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Powys, and others—and opposed by Mr. Grey, who proposed an amendment; after a long debate the original motion was put and carried.

The new forest in the county of Southampton, England, contains one hundred and fifteen thousand acres: A pretty nursery for the navy!

Five hundred and fifty-seven causes were determined by the French court of appeal in 11 months.

M. Servan, the new French Minister of war is Colonel of the 104th regiment; he is called in the London morning Chronicle, a remarkable Jacobin.

The London papers of May contain many humorous attacks on the ministry, in the way of mock and counter proclamations to those issued by the executive.

Twenty tons of hair powder are sold per week in London—so much for fashion.

A severe and high toned proclamation is published by Marchal Bender, against such persons of the Belgic States as shall be taken acting contrary to the sovereign authority—and threatens all such with military execution.

A letter from Cadiz dated June 4th, says, "The precarious and disagreeable situation of affairs all over Europe, is a great check to all mercantile engagements and pursuits, and people are of course kept in a state of uncertainty and suspense."

Proposals are published by Mr. ISAAC NEALE, of Burlington, New-Jersey, for reprinting the Travels of Cyrus, by the Chevalier Ramsay—price one dollar; this is an entertaining and interesting work—though it has already run through nine editions, copies have been extremely scarce for several years.

The publication of the Journals of the old Congress will be an important acquisition to the political world; Mr. CAREY has engaged in the arduous and expensive undertaking—and as it is not doubted but that the work will be well executed, a very extensive subscription we hope will reward his labors.

Subscriptions for the above publications are received by the Editor.

The philanthropic mind contemplates with pleasure the expansion of the rays of knowledge in the United States.

Schools and Academies are springing up where a few years since human foot never trod——periodical publications in the form of those immensely useful vehicles of information, newspapers, dart the beams of intelligence into the once gloomy recesses of the Savage; and make "the wilderness to blossom as the rose." The late extension and arrangements of the Post-Office, have given a spring to typographical enterprize in various parts of the Union. Three papers are now published in the State of Vermont—and one or two will be shortly added to those already printed in North-Carolina.

The thirst for knowledge in the citizens of the United States, is unquenchable—May the streams therefore continue to encrease.—The Press in a manner groans with interesting & important works; and such is the spirit of the times, that the sphere of typographical enterprize would be greatly extended, could an adequate supply of paper be procured on reasonable terms—How important does this consideration render the saving of rags!—The idea of procuring them from the West-India Islands, suggested some time since, in the General Advertiser, we hope will be attended to—a large quantity might be screwed into a hogshead.

Mr. DOBSON is prosecuting his great undertaking with spirit—It is a high compliment to public bodies, societies and individuals, that the ENCYCLOPEDIA has met with such a liberal subscription. This valuable work now adorns many private libraries in Kentucky and other parts of the Western Territory. Several other Printers of this city are engaged in valuable and expensive publications.—Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, is extending his typographical adventures—and Printers in all parts of the Union are more or less engaged in publications of merit.

"*The republican interest throughout the Union*"—This is undoubtedly the most comprehensive toast, so far as it respects this country, that could be given—It excludes all party ideas—it comprizes the great body of the people—It will be encored by every friend to the United States—every friend to the equal rights of man.—By republicanism is undoubtedly intended such a system of government as secures the LIVES, the LIBERTIES and PROPERTY of all—Those men therefore, who are consistent republicans, are as much superior to party, as that form of government is superior to all others.—The government of the United States is such a government; and therefore the public may be congratulated on every conversion to its principles—especially of those who have been suspected of attachment to party.

The people under every new established government, and fresh from a revolution, may be compared to a company of men standing on a bar or shoal, which has become dry by the ebbing of the sea. They, in general pay no attention to the return of the flood, and when it has swelled so far as to cover only their feet, or ancles, they still remain thoughtless as ever, and are sure in a few hours to be overwhelmed fathoms deep, unless there are some friendly monitors, who will give them notice of their danger before it be too late. And this in governments, is the part of those societies denominated friends of the people. *Nat. Gaz.*

The people of the United States under their newly established government, may be compared to a company just landed from on board a ship after a long and hazardous voyage; having narrowly escaped shipwreck, under the good conduct of able pilots, and finding themselves on high and firm ground, safe from the terrors and dangers which lately threatened them from every quarter with destruction, they spurn with indignation the importunities of a set of restless and turbulent adventurers who advise them to re-embark and put to sea again under *their* direction, to encounter worse dangers than they have just escaped—while all they can possibly propose is, to obtain that which they are now in full possession of—a safe and secure harbor.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE OF JULY 21.

Extract of a letter from Captain Paul, of the State Levies, dated Middle Block house (on the frontiers of Washington county) July 16, 1792, to Major M'Cully.

"The Indians on Tuesday last killed two men and one woman, and stole seven horses between the flats of Grave creek and Col. Shepherd's in Ohio county, Virginia—Lieut. Gray and four of my men followed them over the Ohio, as far as the head of sunfish, but the Indians being on horseback they returned without coming up with them.—On Saturday last at Dilly's station opposite the mouth of Grave creek, the Indians came into one of the houses and killed four and wounded one—the number of Indians was supposed to be twenty.—It is thought they will strike this quarter.—To-morrow morning I expect to start with a party to try to fall in with them."

Monday last arrived in town from the eastward, Captain Stake's troop of horse, under the command of Lieut. Campbell,

And on Tuesday a detachment of between two and three hundred men, under the command of Major Asheton.

The same day Captain Faulkner's rifle company marched into town from Washington county.

EXPORTS of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, from the District of Bermuda-Hundred or City-Point, in the State of Virginia, to Foreign Countries, from April 1st to June 30th, 1792.

To England—2 hhds. furs, 722 bls. tar, 3,360 hhds. tobacco, 28,884 hhd. staves, 14,700 bl. do. 30 dozen handspikes.

To Scotland—832 hhds. tobacco, 6,350 hhd. staves, 16,350 bl. do.

To France—150 bls. flour fine, 2,715 hhds. tobacco, 400 bl staves.

To Spain—3,962 bushels corn Indian, 491 bls. flour superfine, 440 bls. do. fine, 201 hhds. tobacco, 1,960 hhd. staves, 3,500 bush. wheat.

To Italy—60 bls. flour fine, 4 casks sarsaparilla, 184 hhds. tobacco, 3 bls. wax bees.

To Denmark—500 bls. flour superfine, 56 bls. do. fine, 59 bls. do. middlings, 378 hhds. tobacco, 1,500 lbs. tobacco, manufactured.

To Africa—10 bls. bread pilot, 10 bls. flour superfine, 2,380 gals. rum N. E. 10 bls. turpentine, 10 bls. tar, 52 hhds. tobacco.

To French West-Indies—1,200 lbs. bacon, 100 bls. bread pilot, 44 bls. do. ship, 853 bls. flour superfine, 123 bls. do. fine, 7 bls. lard hogs, 100 bls. meal and Ind. corn, 6 bls. pork, 5 hhds. tobacco.

To Dutch West-Indies—597 bls. bread ship, 1,030 bush. corn Indian, 200 bls. flour superfine, 100 lbs. manufactured tobacco.

To Nova-Scotia—1,801 bushels corn Indian, 1,200 bushels wheat.

To Portugal—18,470 bush. corn Indian, 2,125 bush. wheat.

Total value, 375,436 dollars 89 cents.

Nett value of every species of merchandise entered in the district, within the same period, £. 70,347. 9. 3. sterl. equal to 312,342 dollars 74 cents.

PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

AN EXTRACT.

1. THAT the Legislature is supreme, so long as the constitution of government lasts.

2. That the executive department of government is *alone* to *enforce* laws, but has no authority to refuse a compliance with them, more than any other individual.

3. That the whole body of the people is alone competent to controul the legislature.

4. That this cannot be done but by dissolving the government.

5. That every law which in its consequences will not destroy and that *very immediately* the rights of man, had better be enforced and the repeal of it obtained in the constitutional mode. This follows from the principle, that the lesser inconvenience always ought to be adopted.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Enterprize,	M'Calmont,	Cadiz
Brig Betsey,	White,	Plymouth, (G. B.)
Mary,	Thompson,	Londonderry
Sch'r Ceres,	Elirenstrone,	Cape-Francois
Isabella,	Greene,	do.
Delaware,	Wharton,	Port-au-Prince
Polly,	Perry,	North-Carolina
Sloop Union,	Bradford,	ditto
Friendship,	Carver,	Boston
Harriet,	Goodrich,	New-York
Richmond,	Buskirk,	ditto
Lucinda,	Warner,	ditto

The ship Norfolk, Capt. Wilson, from Cork, is arrived at Baltimore with 420 passengers.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		21/4
3 per Cents,		12/6
Deferred,		13/1
Full shares Bank U. S.	45	per cent. prem.
Shares in Bank N. A.	30	ditto.

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

☞ Letters for the British Packet Chesterfield, for Falmouth via Halifax, will be received at this office until Tuesday morning the 31st instant at 8 o'clock.

Certificates Lost.

MISSING, *Five New-Jersey Certificates*, signed by *Silas Condict*, viz.

No.		for £.		
740	for	£. 75	0	0
1978		11	12	9
715		1	0	0
3482		1	4	6
829		0	12	9

The subscriber supposes the above Certificates are stolen. Whoever will discover the Thief, or Certificates, and leave information at the Treasury or Loan-Office in New-Jersey, or in the County Collector's Office at Morris-Town, shall be handsomely rewarded by

Morris-Town, New-Jersey, July 12, 1792. JOSEPH LEWIS. (1aw7w)

New-Brunswick Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 2,000 DOLLARS.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the drawing of the above Lottery is postponed till the third day of September next—at which time, the Managers are positively determined the drawing shall commence, in Mr. Norman's Long Room, in the City of New-Brunswick.

Tickets are to be had at SAMUEL COOPER'S Ferry, where fortunate adventurers may receive their prize-money ten days after drawing. A list of fortunate numbers will be published in the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

☞ Circumstances unforeseen, and unfavorable to Lotteries, have occasioned the necessity of this further postponement. The Rector and Wardens ask the assistance of their episcopal and other friends, in supplying themselves with Tickets previous to the above day—confident that no Lottery more favorable to adventurers has been offered to the public—the deduction being only 12½ per cent. and not two blanks to a prize.

THE MANAGERS.

*** Letters directed to PETER KEENON, Post-Master, New-Brunswick (post paid) will be immediately attended to.

New-Brunswick, July 25, 1792. (epiS)

From an English Paper.

PRINCE POTEMKIN.

THIS Prince, according to the military law of Russia, served as all other young Noblemen do, a few years Serjeant in the Empress's guards, and at length received the commission of an officer. Fortunately for Russia, her Imperial Majesty continually rewards merit, and her selecting the Prince is a proof of the Sovereign's great discernment.

The early part of the Prince's life was dedicated to extreme study; and during the last war against the Turks, he distinguished himself under the orders of Field Marshal Romanzoff.

At the commencement of the war in 1788, his Highness was appointed to the command of the army against the Turks. After repulsing the enemy at Kingburn, he pitched his camp before Otzakoff, besieged that strong fortress four months; and though during the last six weeks there was frequently 20 degrees of frost, and a very deep snow, took it, to his immortal renown, by storm; on the 17th of December. His Highness's other great conquests, in the years 1789 and 1790, are so generally known, that it is unnecessary to enumerate them here;—and I have no doubt but his humanity to his numerous prisoners has been long ago published; for it was his first care, after his wounded men, to see himself that the unfortunate were supplied with every possible comfort. He was beloved by the army.

Now let us view him as a Statesman, and we find him a great patriot: no subject has ever existed, who had the unlimited power of Prince Potemkin. Her Imperial Majesty's well-judged confidence had made him almighty in her immense dominions; and notwithstanding all this power, since his death, his few envious enemies have declared that he never rendered a man unhappy.

The Russians have long enjoyed the fruits of the manufactories he commenced and patronised. If the master of any art was to be purchased from a foreign country, there was a general order from his Highness to secure him at any expense, out of his own private fortune. He would have sufficient proof given that the Russian Cabinet is not to be outmanœuvred, in which dexterity the Prince bore a considerable share. In the arts and sciences he was a connoisseur, his taste in architecture has been justly admired by all our foreigners; latterly he paid great attention to naval architecture, and was esteemed a competent judge of a ship of war.

His Highness had never travelled out of Russia; yet upon hearing his conversation, one might have concluded that he had visited every corner of the globe. His memory was equal to his information; his ideas were sublime, as his power was great. Her Imperial Majesty, who has much lamented his death, declared in tears on receiving the melancholy news, that she had lost a faithful friend.

AN ENGLISHMAN,
Who has served during the war under his orders.

To be published by Subscription,
THE
AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,
OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE
OLD CONGRESS,
From September 1774, to March 1789:—
An authentic and *original* collection of
OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c.
written during the late war;
And EXTRACTS from the
SECRET JOURNALS.
(For particulars, see Proposals at large.)

Subscriptions are received by the principal Booksellers, and by the Editor,
JOHN CAREY, *No.* 26, *Pear-Street, Philadelphia.*

THE Partnership of HAZARD & ADDOMS, is dissolved;—All persons having demands on that FIRM, are desired to call for settlement, upon EBENEZER HAZARD, at No. 128, North Second-Street—and those indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment to him.

EBENEZER HAZARD,
JONAS ADDOMS.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. (tf)

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,
Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at
No. 19,
Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Thomas Dobson,
Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second-Street, Philadelphia,
VOLUME VI OF
ENCYCLOPEDIA:
Or a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,

On a plan entirely new: By which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form
Of distinct Treatises or Systems.

This sixth volume contains, among a variety of interesting articles,

Dioptrics, distillation, diving bell, art of drawing, Dublin art of Dying, theory of the earth and earthquakes, Edinburgh, education, history of Egypt, System of electricity, history of England, engravings, essaying, history of Ethiopia, &c. &c. &c.
Illustrated with twenty-two copper plates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types (cast for the purpose in Philadelphia) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work may be had in *volumes* or *half-volumes*; it being proposed to deliver the volumes in parts, at twenty shillings (Pennsylvania currency) each, in boards, or for the whole *volume*, five dollars, in boards. The volumes now finished are to be paid for on delivery, and the price of one volume is to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it.

III. In the course of publication will be exhibited above five hundred copper plates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

*** As the very great expence attending the undertaking, makes punctuality of payment indispensably necessary, the publisher flatters himself that the subscribers will be perfectly satisfied with his adhering strictly to his original plan of delivering the books only on receiving payment, agreeable to the conditions of publication.

Subscriptions for the Encyclopedia,
Will continue to be received on the same terms as usual, till the first of September, 1792, when the price will be encreased. TEN DOLLARS to be paid on subscription, by those who have not subscribed before that time.

Those who have subscribed, but not taken their books before that time, will be considered as not having subscribed.

As the subscription will probably be closed by Christmas, such as chuse to be possessors of this very valuable and important work, will do well to come forward in time, that they may not be disappointed. July 21. eptf

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TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.
JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greatest part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling House, (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor) and the necessary outhouses.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
THOMAS JOHNS, } Executors.
(eptO)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.
JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred bushels burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.

(epgm 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every situation which may be desired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for sale by the Commissioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk
to the Commissioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD (PRICE 10*s.*)
By EBENEZER HAZARD,
128 North Second-Street,
THE
HISTORY
OF
New-Hampshire,
VOL. III.

Containing a geographical description of the State—with sketches of its natural history, productions, improvements, and present state of society and manners, laws and government.

By JEREMY BELKNAP, *A. M.*

☞ This volume compleats the history, and is peculiarly interesting.——Subscribers are desired to call for their books.

WHITE WAX MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS JAMES, WAX CHANDLER, from London, respectfully informs the public that he has established a Manufactory of the above branch, at the upper end of Mulberry-Street, New-York, where Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Druggists, and Families, may be supplied with excellent and pure White Wax Candles, White Wax in Cakes, Tapers, Wax'd Lamp Wicks, Flambeaux, &c. warranted equal to any made in London, and twenty per cent. cheaper.

Orders in this and the adjacent States, received by Mr. JOHN GOODEVE, Bridge-Street, Mr. WILLIAM FROBISHER, Fletcher-Street, and at the Manufactory, where samples may be seen.

N B. Bees-Wax taken in payment, or bleached on moderate terms.

New-York, July 19, 1792. [ep7w]

WANTED, to go to BOSTON,
A JOURNEYMAN COPPERSMITH, at small work, such as Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Pots, &c.—Good wages and constant employment will be given to a person with good recommendations---a single man would be preferred. Enquire of the Editor.

July 25. [ep3w]

Ebenezer Hazard,
STOCK-BROKER,

HAS Removed his OFFICE to No. 128 north Second-Street, where he continues to purchase and sell on Commission, Certificates of debt of the United, and Individual States, Bank Stock, Canal, and Turnpike Shares, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the Universal Tontine who have not yet received their Certificates are desired to call for them.

July 18. (ep.tf)

Stock Brokers Office,
No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t f.)

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, *July* 7, 1792.

FOR the information of Merchants and the Masters or Commanders of vessels, are published the following extracts from the Law for establishing Post-Offices and Post-Roads within the United States.

In section 10, it is enacted that there shall be charged "for every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one port therein to another by sea, in any private ship or vessel, four cents, if delivered at the place where the same shall arrive; and if directed to be delivered at any other place, with the addition of the like postage, as other letters are made subject to the payment of by this act."

In section 12, "That no ship or vessel, arriving at any port within the United States, where a post-office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry or break bulk, till the master or commander shall have delivered to the postmaster, all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, which, under his care or within his power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel, other than such as are directed to the owner or consignee: but when a vessel shall be bound to another port, than that, at which she may enter, the letters belonging to, or to be delivered at the said port of delivery, shall not be delivered to the postmaster at the port of entry. And it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port, empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid."

In section 13, "That the postmaster to whom such letters may be delivered, shall pay to the master, commander, or other person delivering the same, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for every such letter or packet; and shall obtain from the person delivering the same, a certificate specifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ship or vessel, and the place from whence she last sailed; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, shall be with his quarterly accounts, transmitted to the Postmaster-General, who shall credit the amount thereof to the postmaster forwarding the same."

For general information, the 14th section is published, "And be it further enacted, That if any person, other than the Postmaster-General, or his deputies, or persons by them employed, shall take up, receive, order, dispatch, convey, carry or deliver any letter or letters, packet or packets, other than newspapers, for hire or reward, or shall be concerned in setting up any foot or horse post, waggon or other carriage, by or in which any letter or packet shall be carried for hire, on any established post-road, or any packet, or other vessel or boat, or any conveyance whatever, whereby the revenue of the general post-office may be injured, every person, so offending, shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of two huudred dollars. Provided, That it shall and may be lawful for every person to send letters or packets by special messenger.

THE UNIVERSAL HYMN BOOK.

Now in the Press, and will be ready for Sale in ten days, by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Booksellers in Philadelphia,

A Selection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; taken from different Authors, for the Use of those who believe in the Restoration of all Men. Published by Order of the Convention holding said Faith, met in Philadelphia, May, 1791.

*** As this is an Universal Hymn Book, the favor of the Printers in different parts, in inserting the above advertisement, will be acknowledged.

July 11. eptf.

SECURITIES.

SOLDIERS, Mariners, and militia men's pay, lands, and claims on the public,

SHARES, in the Banks, in the Canals, and Turnpike Road,

CERTIFICATES, granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies,

NOTES of hand, bills, bonds, and mortgages with or without deposits,

BOUGHT, sold, or negotiated, at No. 2, in Fourth-street below Market-street, by

FRANCIS WHITE,

Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.

PHILADELPHIA. (taw6w)

BOOKS,
PRINTED AND SOLD BY
MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, sixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6*s.*

3. Smith's History of New-York, from its first settlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a description of the country, with a short account of the inhabitants, their religious and political state, and the constitution of the courts of justice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."—— N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

5. Beauties of Poetry, British and American, containing select productions of the most eminent British and American poets---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

6. Blair's Sermons, containing the whole of the three volumes of the British edition, in two—— Price two dollars.

7. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

9. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. M'Fingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.---Price three-eighths of a dollar.

11. American Jest Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings----Price bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

12, Garden of the Soul, by Bishop Chalenor---Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar---plain, half a dollar.

13. The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50*s*---plain, six dollars.

14. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

15. Think well on't, or reflections for every day of the month.---Price a quarter dollar.

16. Christian Economy, translated from a Greek manuscript, found in the island of Patmos where St. John wrote the Apocalypse---Prices, fifth of a dollar.

17. History of Charles Grandison, abridged--- Price a sixth of a dollar.

18. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

19. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries, or to sell again.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a scar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one side, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fearnought coat, a black and white kersey coat, cut round, a white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh shirts, each pieced on one side, two pair of tow-linen trowsers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up said Negro, if out of this State, and secures him in gaol, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and secured as aforesaid, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by

PEREGRINE LETHBURY.

Chester-Town, June 4, 1791. (ep 8w)

WANTED—TO RENT,

☞ *A convenient House, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*